Summary of Lead Paint Testing in Asia and the Pacific

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IPEN - A Global NGO Network

- IPEN Participating Organizations in 120 Countries working on
  - Persistent Organic Pollutants
  - Toxic Metals: (e.g. Lead and Mercury)
  - Chemical Safety (SAICM)
- Lead Paint Elimination Campaign started in 2009
IPEN Paint studies

**Aim:** Assess availability of lead paint on the market to
- provide justification and stakeholder support for new or strengthened regulations
- engage paint manufacturers to remove lead in paint formulations
- build awareness and provide information to consumers

**Approach**
- Solvent-based, brightly colored paints that are commonly used in homes, schools, playgrounds
- Not intended to analyze all paints available
- Accredited lab for reliable data

Photo credit: BaliFokus/IPEN
Data available from 58 countries

http://www.ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint/lead-levels-paint-around-world
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% over 90 ppm</th>
<th>Highest Lead Level (ppm)</th>
<th>Lowest Lead Level (ppm)</th>
<th>No. of sampled paints</th>
<th>Study Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>&lt; 3</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>127,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>236,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data from the region
- More country data in upcoming presentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% over 90 ppm</th>
<th>Highest Lead Level (ppm)</th>
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<th>No. of sampled paints</th>
<th>Study Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td>&lt; 10</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>75,600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>&lt; 10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And now...

Experiences from Malaysia
Lead in Paint: The Malaysian Scenario

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About Consumers’ Association of Penang (CAP)

- CAP is a non governmental organisation based in Penang, Malaysia.

- Our primary aim is to ensure a sustainable model of development that meets the basic needs of the poor and is socially just and sustainable.

- Through the years, CAP’s work has led to the exposing of unethical business behaviour, hazards in products and food and pharmaceutical.

- The content of lead in food and products are among the issues that CAP had advocated for implementation of laws.

- CAP’s advocacy has led to improvements in the laws to regulate these practices.
Brief Background

• CAP first tested lead in paints in 1992. In the study, 7 enamel paints contained lead above 600 ppm. The highest lead level is 11,700ppm.

The 12 samples of paints tested by CAP in 1992.
In 2016, 16 out of 39 enamel decorative paints contained a total lead concentration above 600 ppm.

12 paints contained dangerously high concentrations of lead above 10,000 ppm.

The highest lead concentration detected was 150,000 ppm.
Latest Paint Study
Latest Paint Study

• The study also found that some companies have falsely advertised their product as “lead free” or “contains no added lead”.

• However the paints were found to contain lead.
Lead Paint Elimination Campaign

- In view of the high levels of lead detected in the paints in Malaysia, CAP had a press conference and we wrote to the government to:
  - Promulgate laws to eliminate lead in paints.
  - Strictly enforce the Trade Description Act as it was found that there were some paint companies that have blatantly violated the act.
Lead Paint Elimination Campaign

• In a multi-stakeholder meeting in November 2017, 17 members of the Malaysian Paint Manufacturers’ Association (MPMA) pledged to:
  o eliminate lead in decorative paint by 2018
  o eliminate lead in all paints by 2020
Road Map to Promulgating the Law

• We were informed by the authorities that the process to ban lead will take some time because many parties are involved.

• The Ministry of Health stated in a letter dated 29 December 2017 that the Ministry is working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) which is Malaysia's SAICM focal point, and other relevant authorities & NGOs.

• The Ministry was in agreement with CAP that there is a need for standards for other consumer products such as jewellery, trinkets and Sindoor powder. As in the US, these products were tested and found to have exceeded the standard for lead stipulated by the USFDA.

• However the Ministry admitted that there has been no extensive study of products such as toys, jewellery and Sindoor in Malaysia.
Conclusion

• In Malaysia there is commitment from the paint manufacturers to move towards lead-free paint and the timeline is by 2020.
• Our present government has also promised to look into this matter as it has long been outstanding.
• The passage towards promulgating mandatory standard is slow but quite certain.
Thank you!